# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

# Week ending the 18th October 1890.

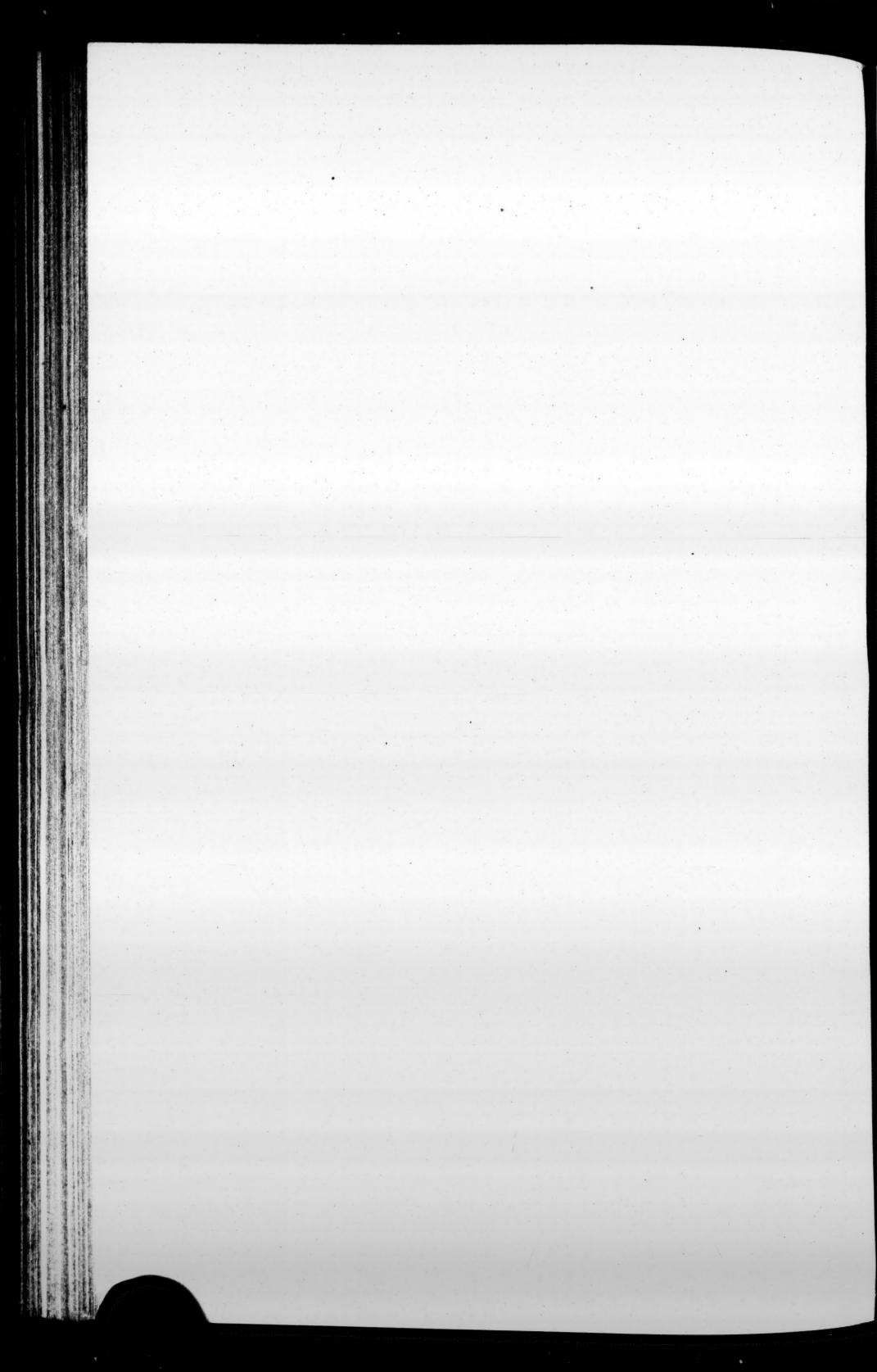
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No.	Names of newspaper	Names of newspapers.		Place of publication.		Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
	Bengali.				1			
	Fortnightly.							
				Tangail, Mymensing	rh	450		
1	"Ahammadi"	•••		Kushtea	5 H	450 30		
2	" Hitakari " " Kasipore Nibási "	•••		Kasipore, Burrisal			Second fortnight of Asvin 1297 B.E.	
3 4	"Navamihir"			Ghatail, Mymensing			200024 10102-gat of 115vin 1257 B.E.	
5	"Sahayogi"			Burrisal				
6	TTI 1 . The			Ulaberia	•••		17th Oct. 1890.	
	Weekly.							
				Calcutta		100		
7	" Arya Darpan "			Ditto	•••	102	6th ditto.	
8	" Bangavási"	•••		Ditto	•••	20,000	11th ditto.	
9	"Banganibási"			Burdwan	•••	302	7th ditto.	
10	" Burdwán Sanjívaní " " Cháruvártá "	•••		Shere ore, Mymensi	ngh	500	6th ditto.	
11 12	" Dacca Prakásh "	•••		Dacca		1,200	all all the second	
13	"Education Gazette"			Hooghly		885	10th ditto.	
14	"Gramvásí"			Ramkristopore, How		800	The state of the s	
15	" Hindu Ranjiká "			Beauleah, Rajshahy	e	300	District Annual Control of the Control	
16	" Murshidábád Pratinidhi"			Berhampore	•••			
17	" Navayuga"			Calcutta	•••		9th ditto.	
18	" Pratikár "			Berhampore Kakinia, Rungpore	•••	600	10th ditto.	
19	"Rungpore Dikprakásh"			Calcutta	•••	500	9th ditto. 8th ditto.	
20	"Sahachar"	•••	•••	Dacca	•••		8th ditto. 7th ditto.	
21	"Sakti"	•••		Garibpore, Nuddea			Till disco.	
23	"Samáj-o-Sáhitya "Samaya"	•••		Calcutta		3,806	10th ditto.	
23 24	"Sanjívaní"	***	•••	Ditto	•••	4,000	27th Sept. and 4th Oct. 1850.	
25	"Sansodhini"		***	Chittagong			30th Sept. and 10th ditto.	
26	"Saráswat Patra"			Dacca	•••	300	11th Oct. 1890.	
27	"Som Prakásh"			Calcutta	•••	1,000	13th ditto.	
28	" Sudhákar "			Ditto	•••	2,580	10th ditto.	
29 30	" Sulabh Samvád" " Surabhi o Patáká"	•••	•••	Ditto Chandernagore	•••	700	11th ditto.	
	Daily.							
31	" Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká	••		Calcutta	•••	500	14th and 15th Oct. 1890.	
32	" Bengal Exchange Gazette		•••	Ditto	•••		10th to 16th ditto.	
33	" Dainik o Samáchár Chand	riká '	•••	Ditto	•••	1,500	12th to 16th ditto.	
34	" Samvád Prabhákar"		•••	Ditto Ditto	•••	800	1111 1011 1 1011	
35	" Samvád Purnachandroday	78.	•••	Ditto	•••	300	11th, 12th and 13th to 16th Oct. 189	
	ENGLISH AND BER	NGALI.						
	Weekly.					-		
36	" Dacca Gazette"	•••	•••	Dacca	•••	******	6th Oct. 1890.	
	HINDI.							
	Man 422					1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
1 49	Monthly.			D		0.		
37	Patrika."	lasık Sam	áchár	Darjeeling	••	. 20	Markey & Barrie	
35	' Kshatriya Patriká"		•••	Patna		200		

0.	Names of newspapers.		Place of publication.		Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
	Weekly.						
^	" Aryávarta "			Calcutta			
9	" Behar Bandhu "	•••	•••	Bankipore	***	800	4th and 11th Oct. 1890.
0	" Bhárat Mitra "		•••	Calcutta	***	******	14th Oct. 1890.
L	"Desí Vyápári"	•••	•••	Ditto	•••	1,653	9th ditto.
}	" Sár Sudhánidhi "	•••	•••		***	******	
1	" Uchit Baktá"	•••	***	Ditto	•••	500	
,	" Cent Dakta	•••	•••	Ditto	•••	4,500	
	PERSIAN.						
	W11						
	Weekly.						
	" Jáum-Jahánomah "			Calcutta	•••	250	3rd ditto.
	URDU.						
	Weekly.						
	" ACt-1 Almm Amal "						
	" Aftal Alum Arrah"	***	•••	Arrah	•••	300	
1	" Al Punch"	•••	•••	Bankipore	•••	******	6th ditto.
	"Anis"	***		Patna			
	"Gauhur"		•••	Calcutta	•••	196	11th ditto.
	"Raisul-Akhbari-Moorshide		•••	Murshidabad			8th ditto.
	" Urdu Guide Darussaltans	it"	•••	Calcutta	•••	340	10th ditto.
1	URIYA.						
	Monthly.						
	"Asha"	***	•••	Cuttack		******	
1	"Pradíp"	•••	***	Ditto	•••		
	"Samyabadi"	•••		Ditto	•••	******	
	"Taraka and Subhavártá"		•••	Ditto		*****	
1	Weekly.						
	"Dinaha"						
1	"Dipaka"	•••	•••	Cuttack	•••		
1	"Samvad Váhika"			Balasore	•••	205	25th Sept. 1890.
1	"Urya and Navasamvád"	•••	***	Ditto	•••	600	24th ditto.
-	" Utkal Dípiká"	•••	•••	Cuttack	•••	444	27th ditto.
	PAPERS PUBLISHED	IN ASS	SAM.				
	Bengali.				A A		
	DENGALI.		-			,	
1	Fortnightly.						
-	" Paridarshak "			Sylhet		450	
	"Silchar"	•••		Silchar		500	
- 1	CITCHE	***		SHCHAP	***	000	



# I.—Foreign Politics.

The Dainik-o-Samáchár Chandriká, of the 16th October, says DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR that while the construction of railways in The proposed railway to Afghanis-Afghanistan will do no good to the British Government, it may prove a source of great danger to it. If the Amir and his people remain friendly to the English, Russia will not be able to force her way through Afghanistan and so the railways will be of no use. If, on the other hand, the Amir makes friends with Russia, or is defeated by her, Russia will be able to send her troops to India by those railways just as the invading Germans did in France. So, either way, the railways are useless. What is the good then of wasting poor India's money and offending the Amir and his people by constructing railways in Afghanistan? There is no denying any longer that it is the railway scheme of the Indian Government that has displeased the Amir and his people.

CHANDRIKA, Oct. 16th, 1890.

#### II .- Home Administration.

(a)—Police.

2. The Sanjivani, of the 27th September, says that it has been proposed to appoint unsuccessful Civil Service The proposed appointment of unsuccandidates to the Assistant and District cessful Civil Service candidates to the upper Police Service. Superintendentships of Police.

Sept. 27th, 1890.

SANJIVANI,

way to fill the upper Police Service would be to promote efficient Police Inspectors to the Assistant and District Superintendentships; but as Government lacks the courage to place so much trust in the people of the country, the next best way of filling the service is certainly the way proposed by the Government. As things stand, Assistant and District Superintendents of Police are generally men without any education, who have the good fortune to secure these lucrative posts through the influence of their relatives occupying high offices under Government. It is a pity that such worthless men are allowed to domineer over the worthy and efficient Police Inspectors.

The Sanjivani, of the 4th October, Police reform. has the following:—

SANJIVANI, Oct. 4th, 1890.

Government intends to reform the police in accordance with the existing circumstances of the country, but there is not a single native member on the Committee that has been formed for suggesting reforms. The members of the Committee may be all of them very experienced officials, but they cannot possibly have that thorough knowledge of the internal condition of the country which could only have been supplied to the Committee by an experienced native member. But in police matters Government seems to view the natives with suspicion. And the real motive with which the Committee seems to have been appointed is to devise means for increasing police surveillance over the people. Government professes, it is true, to have appointed the Committee with the view of making better arrangements for the protection of the life and property of its subjects, but it is obvious that it has other motives too in undertaking the proposed police reform. It appears to be somewhat ashamed of not having appointed a native member to the Committee, for it would not otherwise have invited an expression of public opinion regarding the work to be done by it. Lieutenant-Governor has admitted in his Resolution that the public can supply such information regarding the working of the police as the European members of the Committee cannot otherwise possibly have access to. And yet, for some secret reasons, no native member has been appointed to the Committee.

The Lieutenant-Governor has said that the most difficult thing would be to come to a decision about the chowkidars. But the writer has no hesitation in saying that the principal object of the Committee will be to suggest devices for doing away with the chowkidars and in their place to station police constables in every village in order to strike terror into the hearts of the people. But the discontent and anarchy that will follow such substitution will be for the good of neither the Government nor its subjects.

SANJIVANI, Oct. 4th, 1890.

Mr. Clarke, District Superintendent of Police, Lukhimpur, Assam.

4. The same paper publishes the following regarding Mr. Clarke, District Superintendent of Police, Lakhimpur, Assam:—

- (1) One Powal Chandra Datta, a constable in the Assam Police Force, submitted a petition to Mr. Clarke, on the 26th July last, to be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, praying for the acceptance of his resignation. Mr Clarke, however, has not yet forwarded the petition.
- (2) A head-constable named Dhaniram submitted a petition to Mr. Clarke on the 27th August last, praying for leave of absence to visit his two infant daughters, who had been left helpless by the death of their mother. The petitioner, however, has not yet obtained the leave prayed for.

Sakti, Oct. 7th, 1890. The Sakti, of the 7th October, says that the Police Reform Committee is desired by the Government to limit its investigations and suggestions only to

those posts in the Police Department which are lower than that of Assistant Superintendent, The higher posts in the police service will, therefore, it would appear, continue to be filled up by the scape-grace dependents of the high officials. The Committee has also been instructed to consider if it would be advisable to reward efficient Police Inspectors by promoting them to Assistant Superintendentships. The idea is a good one. The writer must say here that the Lieutenant-Governor has done well to express himself against the idea of rewarding Police Inspectors by appointing them to the Subordinate Executive Service. Police Inspectors can never be expected to make able and efficient Deputy Magistrates, but that they can do good and satisfactory work in their own line is shown by the cases of the two or three Assistant and District Superintendents of Police who have been promoted to their present posts from Inspectorships.

The severe remarks made by the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the members of the Subordinate Executive Service in a recent letter to the Government of India have been greatly softened in the present resolution appointing the Committee. His Honour has now clearly perceived the real shortcomings of the Deputy Magistrates, but nothing has been said in the resolution as to whether any attempt will be made to remove them. It is clear that, like the Munsifs, the Deputy Magistrates also ought to be chosen from among the

members of the Bar.

SAHACHAR.
Oct 8th, 1810.

laws were enacted by Lord Canning in 1859.

He also enacted the Criminal Procedure Code and established trial by jury in 1861. From 1861 to 1869 the legislation was of a progressive character. After 1869, however, an imaginary fear took possession of Government, and it became its policy to pass laws with the object of making Indians feel that they are a conquered people. It was with that object that the power of enhancing sentences was given to appellate courts, and that of revising the verdict of the jury was given to the High Courts. Jury trial prevails in certain districts only. Even in the districts where it prevails, all cases are not tried by jurors, those in which Government feels any way interested being tried by assessors. Even this state of things does not satisfy the Government, and it is anxious to take away the small privilege which people enjoy under the jury system by abolishing that system

under the plea that it leads to the acquittal of criminals in a large number of cases. But these acquittals are due not to the jury system, but to the defective nature of the evidence collected by the police and to the ignorance of the men employed to collect it. Ordinarily it is the head constables who collect evidence, and it is the Court Inspectors who conduct the cases. The result consequently cannot be otherwise than what it is. Magistrates often send up cases to the sessions on ex-parte evidence, and it is no wonder that, when the witnesses on the side of the prosecution are cross-examined in the sessions court, many of them break down and the accused persons are let off. The very fact that a large number of police prosecutions fails even in those districts where cases are tried by assessors shows that the jury system is in no way responsible for these failures. This state of things can only be remedied by appointing educated men to the police service, and by engaging a competent pleader in the court of every Magistrate to conduct police prosecutions, and by requiring the police to collect evidence in cases of murder or other serious offences in consultation with the Government Pleaders.

7. The Bangabásí, of the 11th October, says that the Lieutenant-Governor is mistaken in supposing that the people of Bengal do not consider it wrong either to give or take bribes. The people know that the giving or taking of bribes is wrong. But the police system of the country is such as makes it almost necessary for them to give bribes to the police, for they cannot otherwise enjoy security of life and property. The police will never give the people the help and protection to which they are entitled at its hands unless they can purchase its services with bribes.

8. The Dainik-o-Samáchár Chandriká, of the 15th October, says that the Lieutenant-Governor has accounted for the faults of the police by referring to the faults

of the people of Bengal, to whom he has applied the epithets of timid, cowardly, unrighteous and bribe-giving, epithets to which they have been treated ever since the time of Macaulay. His Honour has also drawn a comparison between the English people and the Bengalis, in which the latter naturally are made to appear in a very unfavourable light. But the English people and the Bengalis live under altogether different circumstances. In England the people are the rulers of the sovereign, while in India they are the slaves of the sovereign and the officials. In England the Magistrates are on the side of the people, while in Bengal the Magistrates are on the side of the police. Under these circumstances the Governors only try to make fools of the people by drawing a comparison between Englishmen and the Bengalis. Even in India the attitude of the Magistrates and the police towards Englishmen living in this country is quite different from their attitude towards the Bengalis. The fact that the police in this country is allowed to commit oppression with impunity has created the impression in the public mind that it exists only for oppressing the people. As Government is determined to increase the efficiency of the police, not even the united cry of the 250 millions of Indians will shake that resolution. The Bengalis know what the English officials understand by "the efficiency of the police." Foreign rulers must keep the people timid and weak, and the army and the police are the most efficient agency for the attainment of that object.

(b)—Working of the courts.

9. The Sanjívaní, of the 4th October, has received the following complaints against Babu Hara Kumar Das, Second Munsif of Bajitpore, in the Mymen-singh district.

Second Munsif of Bajitpore, in the Mymen-singh district:—

BANGABASI, Oct. 11th, 1890.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR CHANDRIKA, Oct. 15th, 1890.

> SANJIVANI, Oct. 4th, 1890.

(1) He treats everybody very insolently.

(2) He brought his son-in-law Bipin Behary Sen with him when he came to the station, and employed him to write out affidavits for the parties on a fee of 4 annas each. But lately the Officiating Second Munsif having objected to this practice, Babu Hara Kumar created a new post, and disregading the claims of the senior apprentice gave the post to his son-in-law.

(3) Lately he bought a horse of a local talukdar at a lower price than was offered to the talukdar by another gentleman. It should be noted in this connection that Babu Hara Kumar has frequent occasions to dispose

of suits in which the talukdar is a party.

URDU GUIDE DARUSSALTANAT, Oct. 10th, 1890. 10. The Urdu Guide Darussaltanat, of the 10th October, says that the touters have become a source of annoyance to litigants in the mofussil courts. The authorities should rid the Courts of these creatures.

URDU GUIDE DABUSSALTANAT. 11. The same paper says that there is a rule requiring mofussil Mahomedans and the ministerial Magistrates and Judges to appoint some service. Mahomedans at least as their ministerial officers. But unfortunately those officials do not think themselves bound by the rule, and generally fill up vacancies with men who are recommended by their subordinates.

URDU GUIDE DARUSSALTANAT.

12. The same paper says that the want of a Mahomedan Munsif and The want of a Mahomedan Munsif and a Mahomedan Subordinate Judge is greatly felt by the Mussulmans of Patna. Owing to this cause decisions in many cases in which Mahomedans are concerned fail to give satisfaction. There are more Mussulmans in the district of Patna than in any other district in the Lower Provinces, and it is therefore hoped that Government will see its way to appoint a Mahomedan Munsif and a Mahomedan Subordinate Judge to that district.

Som Prakash, Oct. 13th, 1890.

The Honorary Magistrates of the Santipore Bench.

The Honorary Magistrates of the Honorary Magistrates of the Santipore Bench.

Honorary Magistrates of the Santipore Bench, which is a source of great inconvenience to the suitors. The cross cases of assault instituted a month and a half ago by Kalachand Mandal and Abbasi Shah, both inhabitants of Bagdia, have not yet been decided. The writer therefore suggests that some more Honorary Magistrates should be appointed to the Santipore Bench.

BENGAL EXCHANGE GAZETTE, Oct. 16th, 1890. 14. The Bengal Exchange Gazette, of the 16th October, says that in the Durbhunga case the Magistrate punished the Hindus alone under the impression that in the scuffle they alone had taken an active part whilst the Mahomedans had suffered themselves to be thrashed without uttering a word of protest. But can such a thing be possible in a scuffle?

The Hindus convicted made a motion before the Sessions Judge of Tirhoot praying for a retrial, but unfortunately their motion has been rejected. The Judge has upheld the sentences of the Lower Court, except in the case of only one of the appellants. The writer never dreamt that the Judge would uphold the decisions of the Lower Court in this way.

(c)—Jails.

URDU GUIDE DABUSSALTANAT, Oct. 10th, 1890. 15. The Urdu Guide
The shaving of beards of Mussulman criminals in jails.

Darussaltanat, of the 10th October, objects to the practice obtaining in jails of shaving off the beards of Mussulman criminals.

#### (d)-Education.

16. The Cháruvártá, of the 6th October, says that in a populous country like India it can never be possible for the whole population to earn a livelihood from only agriculture and the public service.

It is necessary, therefore, that the industrial arts should also be cultivated by the people. And this necessity is made the more imperative by the close contact in which India has come with England at the present time.

As for the technical schools proposed to be established all over the country, the writer would suggest that these schools when established should devote themselves exclusively to those manufactures the raw materials for which are found most abundantly in the country itself. This will return large profits at a comparatively small expense.

17. The Sakti, of the 7th October, says that, in reference to the prayer of a number of Uriya Mussulmans for the substitution of the Urdu language for Uriya in the Middle Vernacular and the

Vernacular Scholarship Examinations in Orissa so far as Mahomedan candidates were concerned, it was proposed by Sir Alfred Croft that the Mahomedan students in the Vernacular and Middle Vernacular schools in Bengal and Orissa should be required to read all other subjects in the vernacular of the province along with their Hindu brethren, but that they should have the option of substituting Urdu literature for the Bengali or Uriya literature that is read for those examinations, and that if the Mahomedan students liked to take up Urdu literature, an Urdu teacher might be employed in each school. It was pointed out that to arrange for the teaching of all the subjects in Urdu would require the dividing up of each school into two separate departments, which is not feasible. The Bengal Government has sanctioned these proposals of the Director of Public Instruction, and requested him to consider if a similar arrangement would be necessary for Behar also.

The petitioners have thus been foiled in their purpose of altogether evading the study of Bengali or Uriya. And the writer fails to see what benefit the Mahomedans will derive from the small concession made to them by the Government. Considering that the Court business is mainly conducted in Bengali and Uriya and that even English Judges have, therefore, to learn those languages, the prayer of the petitioners was extremely

The petitioners also prayed for the creation of a Mahomedan Assistant Inspectorship for Orissa, but this prayer too has been refused. In this connection the writer hopes that the Mahomedan Assistant Inspectors of Schools in Bengal will not, in creating work for themselves, attempt to force Urdu upon the pupils in those places where Urdu is as unintelligible to the people as Hebrew itself.

18. The Navayuga, of the 9th October, says that unless a decision is soon passed with regard to the Ripon College the candidates for the next B. L. Examination will suffer great inconvenience. It is therefore recommended that the

University should at least make some arrangement for their convenience.

19. The Sudhákar, of the 10th October, says that there is no doubt that the Mahomedan Education Conference,

The Mahomedan Education Conwhich was held last year at Aligarh and will be held this year at Allahabad, will be the means of effecting a union among the Indian Mahomedans. Except the

means of effecting a union among the Indian Mahomedans. Except the Bengal Mussulmans, who have reached the last stage of degradation by taking to the study of the Bengali language, learned Mahomedans from all

CHARUVARTA, Oct. 6th, 1890.

SAKTI, Oct. 7th, 1890.

NAVAYUGA, Oct. 9th, 1890

SUDHAKAR, Oct. 10th, 1890. parts of Upper India joined the Conference last year at Aligarh. The writer advises the Bengal Mussulmans to join the Conference that is going to be held at Allahabad, and devise means for the education of their coreligionists. All the Mahomedan public bodies in Bengal should send representatives to the Allahabad Conference.

SUDBAKAR, Oct. 10th, 1890. 20. A correspondent of the same paper says that there is no knowing where the immorality and insubordination of the students will end. The students of private schools have become especially notorious for these vices. Their teachers and guardians are no less to blame for this deterioration in the conduct of schoolboys than the schoolboys themselves.

21. The Dainik-o-Samáchár-Chandriká, of the 13th October, says

Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika, Oct. 13th, 1890.

that Sir Alfred Croft is desirous (and what Urdu versus Bengali. officer now is not?) of pleasing the Mussul-In deference to the wishes of some Mussulmans of Orissa, Sir Alfred has recommended that Urdu should be substituted for Uriya in the Vernacular Scholarship Examination for Mussulman candidates. He is also for extending a similar privilege to the Mussulman candidates in Bengal. But instead of benefiting Mussulmans in any way, the change will only add to their difficulties, inasmuch as they will have to read history, geography, &c., in Uriya or Bengali as at present, and will thus be under the necessity of mastering two languages instead of only one like Bengali candidates. Though Urdu had some importance when it was the court language under Mussulman rulers, it has no such importance now. Nor does it possess any intrinsic importance, for it is not a key either to the religious or literary treasures of the Mussulmans. The Mussulmans therefore will not be pleased at the new arrangement. It may be Sir Alfred's policy to foment race animosity in these provinces by making Mussulmans averse to the study of Bengali, but the attempt will not probably be approved by the farsighted Government.

BENGAL EXCHANGE GAZETTE, Oct. 13th, 1890. 22. The Bengal Exchange Gazette, of the 13th October, says that establishing schools has become quite a trade in Calcutta, and as a result of this these places of education have become schools of corruption. It is to be doubted if even 15 good students can be found among the 15,000 students of Calcutta. The teachers of these schools are men of depraved character who frequent grog-shops, gambling houses and houses of ill-fame and appear as professional witnesses in courts. They initiate their pupils into the worst vices and visit houses of ill-fame in their company. The English are a nation of traders and the University also is a trading company. On the other hand the people cannot determine what is good and what is bad for them. All these circumstances have combined to bring about the present deplorable state of things.

Som Prakash Oct. 13th, 1890 23. Referring to the recent announcement by Sir Alfred Croft at Rajshahye that Government has no desire to maintain the Rajshahye College any longer, the Som Prakásh, of the 13th October, asks whether Government wishes to retire gradually from the work of diffusing high education in this country. The time has not yet come for Government to withdraw itself from the work of high education in the mofussil.

# (e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

Sansodhini, Sept. 30th, 1890. 24. The Sansodhini, of the 30th September, says that the pay of Mr. Scotland, District Engineer, Chittagong, has been increased from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 per month. Several inferior officials of the

District Board have also received a large increase of pay. As the absence of a fixed scale of salaries affords opportunities to the District Board officials to get their pay thus increased to any extent by influencing the members of the Board, it has become necessary to fix such a scale once for all. Nothing else will effectually put a stop to this squandering of public money.

The Burdwan Sanjivani, of the 7th October, says that, though

the people in the district of Burdwan are paying the road cess, they are put to much inconvenience for want of good roads. It

therefore behoves the District Board of Burdwan to construct new roads

and to repair old ones in that district.

The construction of roads in the

district of Burdwan.

26. A correspondent of the same paper takes exception to the proposal BURDWAN SANJIVANI. of the Vice-Chairman of the Ranigunge Munici-The Ranigunge Municipality.

pality to add another ward to that Municipality, and says that the effect of that measure will be to introduce confusion into the municipal affairs. Instead of adding another ward to the municipality, the village of Saladanga should be transferred to the second ward and that of Paresagunge to the first ward. Mr. Geike, Joint-Magistrate of Ranigunge, is asked to disallow the Vice-Chairman's proposal. The Municipality contemplates demolishing old drains in some places and replacing them by new ones at a considerable expense. Cannot a portion of this expenditure be spared for the benefit of the poor helpless people of Saldanga where the roads are in a miserable condition?

27. The Sahachar, of the 8th October, is astonished to learn that the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality Mr. Harington's incinerator.

have made a fresh grant of Rs. 9,000 to Mr. Harington and ordered a trial of his incinerator for another two and a half months. This time the chimney of the incinerator will be made of increased height, but will not the smoke escaping therefrom vitiate the surrounding atmosphere and injuriously affect the health of the locality? Commissioners live in good houses far away from the place of experiment, and so they cannot realise the inconvenience caused to the poor people living in the neighbourhood of that place by the smoke and smell issuing from the incinerator.

(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.

The Sansodhini, of the 30th September, says that a bend of the Halka river within the jurisdiction of the A proposed canal in Chittagong. Hathazari thana in the Chitagong district causes great inconvenience to people who have frequent occasions to visit places like Hathazari, Rauzan and Fatikchhari. This circuitous course of over five miles can be easily done away with if a canal, which will not be more than half a mile in length, is excavated spanning the curve. A similar course was taken by the Deputy Magistrate Nabin Baboo in the case of a similar curve in the Fenny river.

The late Magistrate, Mr. Manson, visited the place twice or thrice, and had surveys made and plans drawn up for the excavation of the canal. District Board too had asked the District Engineer to prepare an estimate of the expenditure likely to be incurred. But the question of the ownership of the new lands that would be formed in the original bed of the river by its proposed diversion has stood in the way of the execution of the project. The writer advises the Board to leave the question to be decided in due course by the Civil Courts, and in the meantime to take up the work of excavation. The cost must be met by the District Board from its own funds; but in case it finds itself unable to do so, it should levy a toll on all boats which will pass through the canal after its excavation.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI, Oct. 7th, 1890.

SAHACHAR. Oct. 8th, 1890.

SANSODHINI, Sept. 30th, 1890.

BANGABASI, Oct. 11th, 1890.

The Bangabásí, of the 11th October, says that though the Govern-29. ment is levying from the people the Road and The Road and Public Works cesses and the Public Works cesses with great and the condition of roads in the mofussil. severity, it has done nothing to fulfil the promises it made at the time of imposing those cesses. Nay, the roads &c., throughout the province are daily becoming more and more impracticable, thus causing great inconvenience to the people.

KASIPURNIBASI, Second fortnight of the month of Ashwin, 1297 B.E.

The Kasipur Nibásí, for the 2nd fortnight of Ashwin 1297 B.E., 30. draws the attention of the District Board of A road in Kasipore, Burrisal. Burrisal to the wretched condition of the road known as the Post Office road in South Kasipur near Burrisal, which gives way every year in the rainy season and has therefore to be repaired annually. People suffer great inconvenience in travelling along the road during the rains.

(h)—General.

SANJIVANI, Sept. 27th, 1890.

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The Sanjivani, of the 27th September, says that the Government 31.is throwing obstacles in the way of the large The Civil Service Examination. number of Indian candidates who are going to England to compete for the Civil Service Examination in consequence of the age of examination having been raised. The subjects have been so selected as to enable British youths to outrival their Indian brethren. Over and above this Lord Cross has proposed to introduce arduous physical exercise, in which English youths are trained from their boyhood, but to which Indian lads are quite unaccustomed, as a subject of the examination. The

school authorities in India should henceforward pay special attention to the

physical training of their pupils, who would otherwise fail to hold their own in the competition with British youths.

The same paper says that though Sir Romesh Chandra Mitra was admittedly the ablest Judge on the Bench of Native Judges of the High Court and the Sessions. the Calcutta High Court, the Chief Justice never thought it fit to appoint him to preside at the Sessions. But in the Bombay High Court Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, a Judge of not very long standing, has been appointed to preside at the Sessions. Race-feeling is nowhere so rampant as in Bengal. And the reason is obvious, for the Bengalis are the foremost people in the whole country that have ceased to be obsequious to the English and are endeavouring to secure political rights.

Government and the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce praying for repeal of the income-tax.

Referring to the reply of the Government of India to the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce praying for the repeal of the income-tax, the same paper says that the attitude of the Government

towards the European community in regard to that memorial has regained for it the confidence of the people. Foreigners took away India's money by lakhs either by serving the Government or by trade, but did not before the imposition of the income-tax pay a single cowrie towards the expenses of Government, which were entirely met by the people of the land, namely the zemindars and the poor ryots only. The writer is, therefore, glad at the decision the Government of India has come to of not repealing the income-tax, but hopes that it will, out of pity to those who receive poor salaries in the public and other services, raise the minimum assessable income under the Income-tax Act to Rs. 2,000.

34. The same paper says that Bengal was almost reduced to a waste by Sir Rivers Thompson's policy of sowing dissen-Sir Steuart Bayley's successor. sion among its various peoples, but Sir Steuart Bayley restored peace by equal treatment of all classes of people. It therefore, naturally awakens men's curiosity to learn what sort of a ruler is to succeed Sir Steuart Bayley. Four names are on the tapis in this connection-Sir D. Barbour, Sir C. Elliott, Sir D. FitzPatrick, and Mr. A. Mackenzie.

One of these four will surely be the next ruler of Bengal. writer will not discuss the question as to which of them has the foremost claim to the throne of Bengal, but he thinks that Bengal will enjoy peace and happiness if Sir D. FitzPatrick, who gave proof of his highmindedness and administrative ability in Assam and Hyderabad, is selected for the Lieutenant-Governorship. Mr. Mackenzie is also known to the people of Bengal. He is a well-wisher of the people of the country, and is labouring in the cause of technical education in the Central Provinces.

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The same paper says that it has nothing to object to the arrangements that have been made for taking the The police and the coming Census. next census. But the way in which the police have been mixed up in the affair causes a fear of oppression of the people. The writer does not say so from any desire to cast a slur on the police unnecessarily or unjustly, but the experience gained on former occasions forces him to make the remark. No doubt there are honest police officials, but on the other hand there are in the police lots of dishonest men whose conduct is a disgrace to the whole service and throws into the shade the honest conduct of good officers. Complaints have been already received as to how the police are exacting blackmail from persons whom they are condescending to appoint as supervisors and enumerators for the coming census.

36. The Cháruvártá, of the 6th October, says that the Government would have done well to accede to the prayer of the

The income-tax. Chamber of Commerce for repealing the income-tax, even if such repeal necessitated a reduction of its own expenditure. But then it is difficult for the Government to abandon its policy of sucking dry the life-blood of its subjects. And as for retrenchment the topic had better not be touched upon, for retrenchment only means with the Government a reduction of the number and salaries of its peons and other menial servants.

Under the law the income-tax is payable only by those whose annual incomes exceed five hundred rupees, but, as a matter of fact, the tax is levied even upon persons whose incomes fall far short of that sum. As a total repeal of the tax is almost an improbability, it would have been no little gain to the people if the minimum assessable income had been raised to a thousand rupees. The loss which this would have caused to the public exchequer would have been quite insignificant.

The Burdwan Sanjivani, of the 7th October, has the following on Burdwan Sanjivani, Oct. 7th, 1890. the discussion of the Indian Budget in Parlia-The Indian Budget in Parliament. ment:-

On the night of the 14th August last, the Indian Budget was brought before Parliament for discussion. Of 670 members 70 only were present at the time, and even these were not in a fit mood to discuss the subject. A few questions were put as a matter of form by some of the members and the House dissolved after a short time. No alteration was made in the budget which was passed exactly in the form in which it was presented. Thus the destinies of the 25 crores of Indians were settled in ten minutes. It is in this perfunctory manner that the budget is discussed year after year in Parliament. The English, though they are a civilised and intelligent people do not seem to sufficiently realise the fact that their interests are indissolubly bound up with those of the people of India. The leaders of the Congress can with advantage direct their attention to this matter.

38. The Sakti, of the 7th October, has the following:—A correspondent of the Indian Mirror says The proposed promotion of Deputy Magistrates to the upper Executive that the rumour that Government has selected certain Deputy Magistrates for promotion to

SANJIVANI. Sept. 27th, 1890.

CHARUVARTA, Oct. 6th, 1890.

SAKTI, Oct. 7th, 1890.

the upper Executive Service is perfectly baseless. The fact is that no selection has yet been made, but that some efficient Deputy Magistrates will soon be made District Magistrates. That is what is wanted, no matter on whom the selection falls. Once the way is cleared, efficient members of the Subordinate Executive Service will, as a matter of course, become District Magistrates, and District Judges. The Government, too, will then find that the Native District Magistrates can conduct the administration of districts as efficiently as it is conducted at present, but at a much smaller cost. The necessity for English civilians will also then disappear.

SAMAYA, Oct. 10th, 1890.

The Samaya, of the 10th October, says that some of the Anglo-A circular issued by the Presidency Indian newspapers doubted the authenticity of the Henvey circulars on the ground that no Post-master of Calcutta. English official can be guilty of such lawless conduct as the issue of those circulars implies. That English officials can be guilty of such conduct is, however, clear from the following instance: - The Cosmopolitan newspaper having published some articles against Christianity, the Officiating Presidency Post master of Calcutta has issued a circular prohibiting the circulation of that paper on one pice postage. This circular is clearly illegal. The Post Office Act prohibits the circulation by post of only obscene or defamatory or otherwise objectionable books, letters, &c. Cosmopolitan does not come under those classes of publications, the prohibition of its circulation on one pice postage is illegal. Besides, if the Cosmopolitan has been so treated simply because it contains articles against Christianity, why are not the Christian newspapers, which attack the Hindu and other religions similarly dealt with?

SAMAYA.

The same paper says that when the question of paying compensa-The Indian Midland Railway Com- tion to the Native States of Orcha, Datra and pensation Resolution. Sontha on account of land taken for the purpose of the Indian Midland Railway was raised in Parliament by Mr. Bradlaugh, the Under-Secretary of State replied that compensation had been promised to the State of Orcha alone. This reply astonished everybody, for it was well known that compensation had been promised to all the three At last the fear of exposure induced the Secretary of State to advise the Governor-General to write a resolution on the subject. It is clear from the resolution that if the Chiefs press their claims for compensation they will have it, but at the same time they will incur grave displeasure of Government if they do so. The Chiefs will therefore prefer foregoing their claims to incurring the displeasure of Government. In this matter Government has earned a bad name throughout. It is in the habit of granting land free to its own countrymen for railway purposes. But it cannot therefore expect that the Chiefs will grant land free to foreigners for constructing railways within their territories. The Governor-General has acted very improperly in writing such a resolution on the subject.

BENGAL EXCHANGE GAZETTE, Oct. 15th, 1890. Government and native manufactoriles of articles made in this country have become a dead letter, and preference is given to Englishmen and English-made goods in the public service and in public offices, even though natives and native-made goods are found to possess the required degree of excellence. The writer therefore exhorts his countrymen to depend upon their own exertions and not to be duped by the empty promises of Government.

## III.—LEGISLATIVE.

NAVAYUGE,
Oct. 9th, 1890.

Summary trials.

42. The Navayuga, of the 9th October, objects to the system of summary trials on the ground of its leading to failures of justice. From a pecuniary point

of view it is indeed an economical arrangement, but such economy is mischievous. Government should therefore appoint a few more Deputy Magistrates and do away with the system. This system of trial is all the more mischievous as it admits of no appeals and does not require the framing of charges-a circumstance which makes the Judge presume the accused to be guilty from the very outset. Motions against decisions in summary trials do no good, as the law allows motions only on the ground of mistakes as to points of law and not on that of mistakes as to points of fact.

43. The Sáraswat Patra, of the 11th October, thinks that the proposed amendment of section 250 of the Criminal The Criminal Procedure Code Procedure Code, with a view to extending the

scope of that section, will do no little good by putting a check upon the increasing litigiousness of the people.

Amendment Bill.

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44. The Bengal Exchange Gazette, of the 14th October, says that everyone must admit the absolute necessity A Bill for the amendment of the of amending the Factory Law of 1881. The

Factory Law. labourers in the factories have to work so hard that in many cases their lives are shortened. It is hoped that the Government of India will give their best consideration to the Bill which proposes to

V.—Prospects of the crops and condition of the people.

The Samaya, of the 10th October, says that as Mr. Westmacott did not personally inspect the flooded tracts, Mr. Westmacott's report on the but has collected his information chiefly from

Magistrates and other officials of Government, the report which he has submitted on the subject of the floods is not a reliable one, and Government should not therefore base its action on it. The Englishman newspaper has asked the native papers to induce the zemindars to grant remissions of rent to their ryots and thereby supplement the efforts of Government to relieve the distress of the people. But has Government as yet done anything worthy of itself in the matter? Are the zemindars to imitate its liberality in the matter of granting tuccavi loans in the district of Nuddea? The result will be serious if Government places any reliance on Mr. Westmacott's report.

The Bangabásí, of the 11th October, says that Government will no doubt take great credit to itself in its own The tuccavi grants. flood resolution for the tuccavi grants that are being made under its orders. But the fact is that the very small tuccavi grants that are being made to the destitute peasantry are only an apology for

the real thing. The authorities ought not to disappoint the poor ryots in this way in a time of fearful distress.

amend the existing law on the subject.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Chandpore, thana Nowhatta, in the Jessore district, says Prospects of the crops in a village in that the propects of the crops in that village the Jessore district. are very gloomy. The aus crop has been

wholly destroyed by the flood; the amun has shared the same fate from the effects of the storm which lately passed over that part of the country. The pulse crop has also been greatly damaged by excessive rainfall. Coarse rice is already selling at Rs. 3-1 and Rs. 3-2 per maund.

48. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Jayapurhat in the Bogra district, says that the village has Flood and distress in the Bogra been completely flooded, leaving the people in a miserable condition. The only places

of shelter for them now are tops of trees and boats. The crops and granaries have all been swept away. A Mahomedan lad and some cattle are missing.

SARASWAT PATRA. Oct. 11th, 1890.

BENGAL EXCHANGE GAZETTE. Oct. 14th, 1890.

> SAMAYA, Oct. 10th, 1890.

BANGABASI, Oct. 11th, 1890.

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BANGABASI,

SOM PRAKASH. Oct. 13th, 1890. 49.

Floods in Tangail in the Mymen-

A correspondent of the Som Prakash, of the 13th October, says that the villages under the jurisdiction of the Nagarpore outpost in Tangail are flooded. Water has entered people's houses. There is no means of communication between houses except by boats. The cattle

stand half immersed in water and are without fodder.

SOM PRAKASH.

Another correspondent of the same paper says that the villages of Saurapul, Nalabara, Durgapore, Ghola, Kanta-Floods in the 24-Pergunnahs disbagan, &c., in the 24-Pergunnahs, are flooded. The cattle are half dead for having remained

immersed in water for about a month and-a-half continually. They can get no fodder. The water has not yet subsided. Formerly there were floods every 12 or 14 years, but now there are floods every year. If Government does not relieve the distressed people, they will die of starvation. The correspondent thanks Baboo Trailokyanath Sen, the able Deputy Magistrate of Basirhat, for distributing food and clothes among the distressed people with money raised by subscription.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SANJIVANI, Sept. 27th, 1890.

The following is an extract from an article headed "A quarrel between two brothers," in the Sanjivani, of the Quarrels between Hindus and Maho-

27th September: medans.

It is painful to hear the reports coming from all parts of Bengal of quarrels between Hindus and Mahomedans. What is the reason of this breach of friendship between the two peoples a friendship which has subsisted between them from time immemorial? Even so recently as ten years ago no sign of the present ill-feeling was discernible, nay, even at the present moment, the mass of the people, consisting of both

Mussulmans and Hindus, are living in perfect peace and amity. Some people say that the present ill-feeling between Hindus and Mussulmans is the creation of the Government. Afraid of the combined strength of Hindu and Mussulman opinion, and fearing that, in case such a combination should take place, it would be hard for itself to resist the just political demands of the people, the Government, it is said, is creating, or at least encouraging this breach of feeling with a view to weakening both the peoples. The writer, however, does not care to give credence to such rumours, although the motive attributed to Government for keeping alive these quarrels may be quite natural. An official here and an official there may have done something to alienate the feelings of the Hindus from the Mahomedans by showing undue favour to some member of the latter community, but there is no reason to believe that the authorities have openly directed any Mussulman to quarrel with the Hindus. It is nevertheless the firm conviction of the Durbhunga people—and the conviction is fast spreading—that the Government is actually fomenting these quarrels. The Rohtak affair, no doubt, seems to give colour to such a belief, but the writer has no hesitation in saying that it is quite unfounded.

It is true that the Mahomedans can easily make a united stand against the Hindus. For the Mahomedans have amongst them a body of Maulavis who can, with the slightest exertion, bring about a union of the whole Mahomedan community of India, the like of which it is impossible for the Hindus to effect amongst themselves. Fortunately enough the Bengal Mussulmans have not yet taken the aid of these Maulavis to spread their own opinions broadcast over the country. The great Wahabi affair of Patna was brought about by the influence of these Maulavis. If the Mussulmans take the aid of these Maulavis, and the effects of the present dissension reach the masses, the consequence will be disastrous to the country. Mere lookers-on may no doubt enjoy the spectacle that will be presented, but both Mussulmans and

Hindus ought to know that it will be simply ruinous to them.

The present ill-feeling between the two peoples has arisen out of the question of cow-killing by Mahomedans. And both the Hindus and the Mahomedans appear to be to blame in the matter, the Hindus being much more to blame than the Mahomedans. When the latter say that cowkilling is a necessary part of the performance of their religious ceremony Eed, the Hindus should not certainly interfere with cow-killing by Mahomedans, for such interference would then mean nothing short of interference with the religious ceremonies of the Mahomedans. It is true the Hindu looks upon the cow almost as a god, and its slaughter, therefore, gives a rude shock to his religious feelings, but then he should remember that his idol-worship is grossly sacriligeous to the Mahomedan, who may be, therefore, by parity of reasoning, justified in interfering with his idol-worship. And if such interference is allowed to go on on both sides, it will ultimately end in bloodshed. And there are already indications that such a state of things will soon come about. The matter should not therefore be allowed to proceed further. The Mahomedans do not generally kill cows only for the purpose of eating their flesh. And even if they did so, why should the Hindus oppose them, seeing that they do not say a word against the killing of cows for the table of the Europeans? It is only when a Mahomedan kills a cow that the anger of the Hindus knows no bounds. The writer would advise the Hindus to practise forbearance towards their Mahomedan brethren. The Hindus and the Mahomedans have now no alternative left but each to tolerate the religious ceremonies of the other, just as two brothers, of different temperaments, living in the same family, have tolerate the actions of the other, if they want to live peacefully.

The case of the European soldier in Delhi, the same paper says that it is beyond human patience to look on in silence while such scandalous failure of justice is being enected.

failure of justice is being enacted. The soldier certainly kicked the coolie with the intention of punishing him for his going to sleep over his duty as a punkah-puller, and the kick caused the poor man's death. Can such death be called accidental? Can it be said in such a case that the soldier killed the man without the least intention of doing so? If such a murder can be said to have been caused without intention, why should a man then, who strikes another with a sharp-edged weapon and thus kills him without the intention of doing so, be not said to have caused his victim's death accidentally? A kick is, however stout and strong the man may be at whom it is directed, as murderous a weapon as a sharpedged instrument. And in neither case can the perpetrator of the crime be said to have caused his victim's death without knowing that the blow was likely to cause death. The soldier was let off with the nominal punishment of a fine of Rs. 25 only, on the usual plea of ruptured spleen. Well, this ruptured spleen has become quite epidemic among the people of India, and it has made its appearance in the country since the coming of the English. The nature of the disease is that it makes its appearance in a native the moment his body comes in content with the hands or feet of a European. When, in sooth, will English Judges become ashamed of letting off European criminals on the plea of ruptured spleen? The phrase has become a by-word among the Indians, and is a blot on the criminal administration of justice by the English Courts. The Government should make no further delay in adopting means for the adequate punishment of these European The ease with which they escape justice have emboldened them; and unless something is done to check them, it will be impossible for the people to live in the country.

Sanjivani, Sept. 27th, 1890. SANJIVANI, Oct. 4th, 1890. 53. An Assam correspondent of the Sanjivani, of the 4th October, says that the way in which coolies are now recruited and registered for employment in the tea gardens. tea plantations is detrimental to the interests

of both the coolies and the planters. The coolies are now generally recruited, registered and sent to the gardens without their having ever come during all this time in contact with a registrar or a Civil Surgeon, although it is strictly provided by the Coolie Emigration Act that they should be first made acquainted with the nature of the country to which they will be taken, the nature of their employment, the rate of salary they will receive, the usual prices of the necessaries of life in the gardens, and the period for which they shall have to serve, and that it is only after their physical aptitude for the work has been ascertained by the registrar himself that the registration can be permitted. But what really takes place is that coolies are deceitfully caught hold of, taken through the process of examination of physical aptitude and of registration most deceitfully and sent up to the tea gardens. The consequence is that the planters get in forty or fifty cases out of a hundred men who are physically incapable of going through the hard labour of a tea garden coolie. The party to blame in the whole affair are the recruiters. It would be best both for the coolies and the planters if the latter could send their own recruiters to the recruiting stations and engage for themselves such coolies as their agents think best fitted for their work. As matters stand, the coolies on arriving at the gardens find themselves required to perform work of which they had no intimation before they actually set foot on the garden, and for which they are physically quite unfit. The correspondent cannot help pointing out in this connection that the female coolies are especially ill-treated by the tea garden authorities. Whenever a female coolie has a relative or relatives in a tea garden she is removed from that garden to another. In fact female coolies are never allowed to work in the same garden with their relatives, and the hardship of such an arrangement can be easily imagined.

The writer would suggest therefore that all planters should follow the advice given above in the matter of recruitment, and that the existing law should be soon amended in the interests of the coolies and the planters alike.

54. The same paper is glad to hear that the British Indian Association has proposed to present a farewell address to Sir Steuart Bayley.

The proposed farewell address to Sir Steuart Bayley as a proof of the gratitude of the people for His Honour's able and

beneficent government of these provinces. The rich and poor alike will join in the presentation of the address.

Decline of martial spirit among ing:

army of a large number of native soldiers who are said to be utterly unfit for their work and to fill their places by men recruited from the warlike tribes on the North-Western frontier. It is said that Sir Frederick Roberts has been granted an extension of service with the view of effecting this reform.

It is no small discredit to the English Government that a country which was so famous for its warlike tribes, like the Sikhs, the Rajputs, the Goorkhas, the Mahrattas, the Afghans and the Pathans, cannot now supply fit recruits for the army. The Indian soldiers are every day becoming more and more enervated owing to the want of proper encouragement and free scope for the exercise of their powers, and it is highly probable that the recruits from the Indian warlike races whom it is now proposed to raise for the Indian army will, after serving the English Government for a number of years, become as inefficient for military service as its present native soldiers have

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

The proposed measure will have the effect of depriving the poorer classes in India of the means of earning a livelihood by entering the army.

The Dacca Gazette, of the 6th October, feels the want of a 56. Defence Association among the natives, A Native Defence Association. similar to the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Defence Association. The writer thinks that a great part of the oppression

which is now committed by Europeans on the people of this country might be put down by bringing the oppressors to justice with the help of such an Association.

57. The Sahachar, of the 8th October, says that as Manchester piece-

goods are being gradually driven out from The Factory Commission. the markets of Europe, China, Japan, and other places, the merchants of that place have become anxious to secure an increased sale of their goods in India. It has consequently become their aim to destroy the growing cloth manufacture of India. They have accordingly induced the Ministry to bring pressure on the Government of India to have recourse to legislation with that object. The Government, however, which really wishes to see the cloth manufacture of India prosper, finds itself in a very disagreeable position. It is afraid to tell the Ministry at home that the Indian factory labourers have no grievances, and that the legislation proposed on their behalf is unnecessary. It has accordingly brought forward a Bill to amend the Factory Act of 1866, and appointed a Commission to collect the views of the factory labourers. The Commission has been very properly constituted, and is admirably suited for eliciting the true opinion of the people. It is hoped that the Commission will summarise their answer to all the six questions that have been put to them in the words "no change is necessary." An English merchant who has recently inspected the factories at Bombay is of opinion that these factories are better than the narrow, close and ill-ventilated factories in England, and that the labourers employed there are contented and very unlike the pale and famished labourers of Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield. The Indian labourers have no grievances, and the jewellery on the persons of their female relations shows that they are well off. If they had been ill-treated by their employers, the Press would have protested against the ill-treatment. If their contentment had been due to their ignorance, the Press would have considered it its duty to open their eyes. This being the case, legislation to improve their condition and to redress their imaginary grievances will make them discontented like the labourers of Europe, and import the nuisance of socialism into this country. Legislation of this sort will, moreover, injure

cost of both. The Bhárat Mitra, of the 9th October, says that, although under Mahomedan rule, Hindus were thought fit The English Government and natives to fill the posts of ministers, it is strange that under English rule they are not thought

the interests of both England and India, and enrich a third country at the

fit even for the much inferior posts of District Magistrates. It is stranger still that British youths of eighteen or nineteen are thought competent to fill posts in the public service which well educated elderly natives with greater knowledge of the world are considered unfit to occupy.

Another noteworthy fact in connection with the administration of the country is that at the present time the rulers are doing their utmost to set the different races of India against each other.

The Bengal Exchange Gazette, of the 10th October, has the

following: India and the English merchants. Recently meetings were held in England to consider what steps should be taken to prevent the falling off in the English

DACCA GAZETTE, Oct. 6th, 1890.

SAHACHAR, Oct. 8th, 1890.

BHARAT MITRA, Oct. 9th, 1890.

BENGAL EXCHANGE GAZETTE, Oct. 10th, 1890.

trade with this country. It was stated by a retired Indian merchant that India exists for the English merchants, and that they should not find it difficult to have their grievances removed. Whatever the English merchants may do to cripple Indian manufacture, India is certainly not doomed to suffer for ever. The people should know perfectly well that the English have become their enemies, and that even the few Englishmen who profess friendship to them are at heart no exception to the general rule. At best they are but treacherous friends. Had Englishmen been really noble at heart, India would have had no cause for fear. But they are not so, nay, they are only snakes covered with jewels in respect of their dealings with the Indians. The people of India should remember it, or they will have to repent hereafter.

SAMAYA, Oct. 10th, 1890.

The Samaya, of the 10th October, says that though quarrels frequently take place between Hindus and Quarrels between Hindus and Maho-Mahomedans in British India on the occasion of the celebration of the Mohurrum and other festivals, the celebration of such festivals passes off without a hitch in the Native States. At Indore, for instance. even the Hindu soldiers of the Maharaja joined in the celebration of the Mohurrum, and even His Highness the Holkar came out to witness the tazzia procession for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the religion of his Mahomedan subjects. In British India, on the contrary, the officials are trying to create disunion between Hindus and Mahomedans by showing undue favour to the latter. It is no wonder therefore that ignorant Mahomedans should quarrel with the Hindus with the object of pleasing the authorities. They have now taken up an aggressive attitude. The other day, while a Hindu was telling his beads seated on a charpoy at Rawal Pindi, a Pathan came, took his seat on a part of the charpoy, and began to eat a water-melon. The Hindu having objected to this, the Pathan grew angry and flung a stone at his head. The Hindu died of the injury two days afterwards. The policy of sowing disunion which has been adopted by the officials is responsible for results like the above.

SAMATA

An order passed by the Deputy newspaper, that hitherto Baboo Ramchandra Magistrate of Ghatal. Bhattacharyya was the only person that celebrated the Durga Puja at Ghatal. But this year Baboo Nityananda Bhattacharyya and Baboo Kanti Chandra Banerji wished to do the same jointly. And as they apprehended opposition from Baboo Ramchandra, with whom they had a quarrel over a barwari last year, they applied to the Deputy Magistrate of Ghatal asking him to interfere in the interests of the peace. The Deputy Magistrate thereupon passed an order prohibiting altogether the celebration of the Durga Puja at Ghatal. This order is illegal and calculated to hurt the religious feelings of the people. If the facts stated above be true, it behoves the Lieutenant-Governor to enquire into the matter, and to teach a good lesson to the Deputy Magistrate.

SAMAYA.

The Government and the Famine re-establish the Famine Fund, yet it requires to be seen whether or not the proceeds of the Fund will be spent for its legitimate purpose. In the Kushtea sub-division Government has granted only Rs. 100 to upwards of a lakh of people who have been suffering from the effects of floods, &c. The Famine Fund will be of no use to the country if its proceeds are doled out in this manner in times of distress and difficulty. It is Mr. Bradlaugh who has compelled Government to admit the existence of the Famine Fund. And will he now take the trouble to see that the proceeds of the fund are not appropriated to its own use by Government, but spent in relieving the distress of the people?

Government and cow-killing by rumour, which cannot be said to be entirely groundless, that the Government has asked the opinion of a Maulavi as to whether the sacrifice of cows is a necessary part of the Moslem religion. Who can believe that the liberality and toleration enjoyed by the Mussulmans under Warren Hastings in the days of the East India Company will be withheld them from under Lord Lansdowne and during the reign of Her Majesty? If the Government has really taken such a step, its policy of religious neutrality has been shattered to pieces, and the axe has been laid at the very root of the Mahomedan religion.

It is expressly laid down in the Koran that the Almighty will send anyone to hell who departs from the accepted customs of the Mussulmans in the matter of food and so forth. There is no doubt therefore that sacrificing the cow and eating its flesh is a necessary part of the Mahomedan religion, and it is especially so as the great prophet himself sacrificed cows and ate their flesh. The Mussulmans are confident that the Government will not interfere with their religion. If, however, it is induced by outsiders to oppose the performance of their religious ceremonies by the Mussulmans, the deepest pain

will be caused to the whole Mussalman community.

Mussulman zemindars and their 64. A correspondent of the same paper writes as follows:—

The Hindu officials of the Mahomedans zemindars and talukdars are gradually usurping the properties of their masters throughout the whole province. Is there no remedy for this? In this connection the correspondent puts the following questions among others to the Mahomedan community:—

(1). Whether or not the employment of Hindus by the Mahomedan zemindars and talukdars is contributing towards the decline of the Mahomedan religion and Mahomedan society?

(2).—Whether or not the employment of Hindu officials is an obstacle in the way of the progress of the said religion and society?

(3).—Whether or not those Mussalman zemindars are Kafirs who give allowances to their Hindu officials for the performance of idol worship, and who consider their Hindu officials to be more respectable than Mahomedans?

(4).—Whether or not those Mahomedan zemindars are Kafirs who

observe the Punyáha day?

(5).—Would not the usurpation of the properties of Mahomedan zemindars and talukdars by their Mahomedan officials be better than such usurpation by their Hindu officials?

(6).—Whether it would not be better for the Mahomedans to learn the Bengali language and then enter the services of the Mahomedan zemindars than to learn English with a view to entering Government service?

(7).—Whether or not the Mahomedan community will be benefited by the protection of the Mahomedan zemindars from the

greed of their Hindu officials?

(8).—Whether or not it would be well to move the Government to legislate with a view to checking the usurpations referred to?

Mahomedans and some Hindu shopkeepers of Nattore.

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Mahomedans and some Hindu shopof Nattore have, on the occasion of the Hindu
festival Janmastami, taken to the practice of parading through the town dressed
as Mussulmans and reciting the Mahomedan prayers. The Mussulmans of
the place were greatly annoyed at this, and submitted a petition to the Deputy
Magistrate praying that the practice might be stopped. The Deputy
Magistrate passed an order prohibiting the practice, but the shopkeepers have

SUDBAKAR, Oct. 10tl, 1890.

> SUDHARAR, Oct. 3rd, 1890.

> > SUDHAKAR

not yet ceased to mimick the Mussulmans by uttering aloud the kalma. Such mimicking is calculated to wound the feelings of the Mahomedans.

BANGABASI, Oct. 11th, 1890. 66. The Bangabásí, of the 11th October, says that, considering that the proposed representation of Muhammad on the English stage has been prohibited by the

British Government, lest such representation should wound the feelings of the Indian Mahomedans, it is hard to believe that the same Government will, at the instigation of some renegades, drive a dagger through the very heart of its Hindu subjects by raising the age of consent. Though Government has invited an expression of public opinion on the question, the writer is confident that it will not be the means of destroying the purity of the Hindu race by raising the age of consent above its present limit.

BANGABASI.

The Deputy Magistrate of Ghatal, of Ghatal, in the Midnapore district, has passed in the Midnapore district.

an order prohibiting the performance of the Durga Puja by Nityananda Bhattacharyya and Kanti Chander Banerji of that place, on the ground that this may arouse the jealousy of Ramchandra Bhattacharyya, another resident of the place, who also performs the puja annually, and thus cause a breach of the peace. This order is very strange indeed. And a Deputy Magistrate who prohibits the celebration of a puja lest it should cause a breach of the public peace which he thinks himself incapable of preventing ought not surely to be placed in charge of a sub-division. If the order referred to has been really made, the Lieutenant-Governor should at once direct its withdrawal.

ANGABASI.

68. The same paper says that a great proportion of the people of The trading enterprise of the people Bengal, failing to enter the public service, have of Bengal.

Bengal, failing to enter the public service, have betaken themselves to trade, and have opened in every quarter of Calcutta shops for the sale of British-made goods. These shortsighted people fail to see that by opening these shops they are facilitating the sale of foreign goods in this country, and are thus depriving the Indian manufacturers of their means of livelihood. Cannot these men, who must be surely possessed of capital and have a liking for trade, take to exporting country-made goods to different parts of the world? If they can do this, they will be able not only to obtain large profits for themselves, but also to make Indian manufactures known throughout the world, and thus to save the country from utter ruin.

BENGAL EXCHANGE GAZETTE, Oct. 11th, 1890.

Referring to the action of the Deputy Magistrate of Ghatal, in the Midnapore district, in prohibiting the The Deputy Magistrate of Ghatal in the Midnapore district. performance of the Durga Puja by any resident of the place, lest it should cause a breach of the public peace, the Bengal Exchange Gazette, of the 11th October, says that perhaps this highhanded proceeding of the Sub-divisional Officer is the result of his desire to please the Government which has recently censured the Deputy Magistrates for their weakness. In one sense the censure of the Government is well merited, for long and continual servitude has rendered the Bengalis a very imbecile people, as is shown by the conduct of the Deputy Magistrate of Ghatal in the present case. The Deputy Magistrate was wrong in prohibiting the Puja. The best thing for him to do would have been only to impose certain conditions under which the ceremony was to be performed with a view to preventing a breach of the peace, and to employ a strong posse of constables to see that the conditions were observed and that the public peace was not disturbed.

BENGAL EXCHANGE

The present economic condition of ture alike have greatly deteriorated under India.

English rule. The writer gives the following

reasons, among others, for the supposed deterioration:

(1)—The export of Indian produce to foreign countries.

(2)—The indifference of Government in the matter of helping the peasantry in seasons of scarcity, and their consequent emi-

gration to other lands.

(3)—The English education given to all classes of the people, and the indiscriminate employment of men without distinction of caste or social status in the Government and private offices. Such education and employment afford the lower classes of people opportunities of leaving their hereditary callings and becoming luxurious.

India has no hope of regeneration until the Government finds means

of protecting the Indian arts and agriculture.

In respect of her arts, India fared better under the Mussulmans. The Mussulmans never abstracted any capital from India, and they actually encouraged the Indian arts. Indian arts may yet regain their excellence in a short time if the Government condescends to help the Indian manufacturers.

The Sáraswat Patra, of the 11th October, says that there can be 71. no such analogy between the abolition of Government and social reform.

suttee and the abolition of early marriage as is alleged to exist by the supporters of the movement for raising the age of consent. The practice of suttee affected a woman here and there, but the question of early marriage is one which affects the whole population of Bengal. The whole population of Bengal, not even excepting many of those who advocate late marriage, is opposed to the introduction of social reforms by means of legislation. It is hoped, therefore, that Government will not interfere in the social customs of the Hindus in utter disregard of the wishes and opinions of the majority of the people.

The Bengal Exchange Gazette, of the 13th October, says that the administration of the present Lieutenant-Sir Steuart Bayley.

Governor has been characterised by double This double dealing is a very dangerous thing in a ruler. It is during his administration that the smouldering indigo disputes have broken out with increased fury in Jessore; that the ill-feeling between Englishmen and Bengalis has to all appearances increased; that an oppressive officer like Mr. Luson has been encouraged; that a man has been slaughtered like a beast by certain soldiers near Dum-Dum; that Mr. Beames who was degraded for contracting illegal debts has been reinstated in his post; that Sir Henry Harrison, who has added to the burdens of the Calcutta rate-payers, has been promoted to a membership of the Board of Revenue; and that the rose-coloured reports of the Commissioners have been accepted as gospel truth at a time when the country was deafened by the wailings of the distressed people of Burdwan caused by the floods. The one memorable act of his administration is the appointment of natives for the first time to the Statutory Civil Service, and his only good quality is that he speaks honied words.

73. The Som Prakásh, of the 13th October, referring to the statement of the Lieutenant-Governor that giving The Bengalis and corruption. and acceptance of bribes is nothing wrong in the eye of the Bengalis, remarks that the Bengalis hate corruption with all their heart. That they are yet often compelled to give bribes is because they cannot otherwise get their work done in the courts and other public offices. If the officers were not corrupt, no one in Bengal would give or accept a single pice in the shape of bribe.

74. The same paper says that the Government has wounded the feelings of the Hindus by curtailing the Durga The Durga Pujah holidays. Pujah holidays from a desire to promote the convenience of a small section of the Anglo-Indian community. Is the

SARASWAT PATRA, Oct. 11th, 1890.

BENGAL EXCHANGE GAZETTE, Oct. 13th, 1890.

> SOM PRAKASH, Oct. 13th, 1890.

> > SOM PRAKASH.

curtailment of these holidays in disregard of the repeated declarations of many English Governors and even of the Queen's Proclamation promising non-interference with the religions of the Indians due to an idea that the request of Englishmen cannot be refused for the convenience of the conquered Bengalis? The Hindus have no other resource than petitioning the Government. The petition against the curtailment of the holidays which, it is said, will soon be submitted to Government by the leading Associations of the country, such as the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Association and the British Indian Association, may bring the Government to its senses. Again, the reduced eight days' holiday being not continuous and consecutive will not enable people of distant places to go home. Thus Government is going in a manner to introduce the system of slavery in the country. There is indeed privilege leave, but that leave is practically reserved for the gods. It therefore comes to this that native employés in Government offices in Calcutta will have almost no chance of visiting their distant homes and their near and dear ones until they retire from service after 30 or 32 years. Government is earnestly requested to reconsider the matter calmly.

Som Prakash, Oct. 13th, 1890.

75. The same paper says that a small aid, if granted in time, does far more good than even the most liberal aid if it Flood and distress. comes late. But as things stand at present, it is long before any report which may be called for by Government on the condition of the people can reach it, because the work of making such report is transferred from one officer to another till it ultimately comes to be entrusted to a common peon. The crops in the Nuddea district have been greatly damaged by flood. But Government has done nothing to relieve the distressed people beyond giving tuccavi advances of Rs. 4 or 5 in a few places. The Englishman says that a relief fund has been created in Nuddea. But such funds are for the most part absorbed by the salaries of officers who are appointed to distribute it among the people. The Englishman advises the zemindars to grant a remission of rents to their tenants this year. But has Government remitted the rent due from its own tenants of the Vilbali khas mehal in the 24-Pergunnahs, which has been flooded? Nay, has Government at any time granted a remission of revenue? The zemindars will gladly remit rent on their estates if Government in its turn remits the revenue due from them. The writer cannot understand how Sir Steuart Bayley is going to retire from Bengal at this critical time.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

URIYA AND NAVASAMVAD, Sept. 24th, 1890. 76. The Uriya and Navasamvád, of the 24th September, notices sufficient rainfall in the Balasore district in the past week with great pleasure, and says that before the rains set in a certain portion of the paddy crop in that district had died through want of water.

Samvadvanika, Sept. 26th, 1890. 77. The Samvádváhíká, of the 25th September, testifies to the same State of crops in the Balasore effect. It is of opinion that a 4-anna crop has already been lost in the Balasore district.

UTKALDIPIKA, Sept. 27th, 1890. 78. The Utkaldípíká, of the 27th September, reports that the state State of the paddy crop in the of the paddy crop in the Cuttack district is hopeful.

TKALDIPIKA.

79. The same paper is sorry to learn that Sir Steuart Bayley is going away to England in December next before the expiry of His Honcur's term of office. It is of opinion that it would be very difficult to find a just, kind and virtuous Governor like His Honour.

Referring to the notification concerning an examination of canThe next examination for Sub. didates for appointment as Sub-Deputy ColDeputy Collectorships. lectors to be held in March 1891, published
in a recent issue of the Calcutta Gazette, the same paper points out that all
the registered candidates from Orissa are above the age of 30 years, and
that the District Collectors and the Divisional Commissioner in Orissa
should take early steps to secure a certain percentage of those appointments
for candidates from Orissa.

81. The same paper proposes to examine in detail the draft of Mr. Beames' Sale Law published in a June number of the Calcutta Gazette. It writes its notice of the public:—

(a).—Under the existing Sale Law the zemindar, whose estate it is resolved to put up to auction, is protected by paying his arrears before the date of sale and by incurring an additional charge of Re. 1-4, i.e., court-fee to the value of eight annas and the cost of publication and issue of sale notice, which is twelve annas. Under the proposed law the zemindar will be protected by paying his arrears before the date of sale and by incurring an additional charge of Rs. 25 if the amount of arrears be Rs. 100. The imposition of such an exorbitant additional charge is, in the opinion of the paper, both cruel and unjust. It proposes to impose an additional charge of 10 per cent. in the case of arrears amounting to a sum below rupees five thousand, and 5 per cent. in the case of arrears amounting to rupees five thousand, or any sum above that amount. It further points out that the reduced rates of fine will in the end prove profitable to Government, as estates generally put up to auction under the Sale Law are in most cases of small values, owned by petty zemindars.

(b).—The substance of section 12 of the draft is objectionable; for in the hands of an idle or cruel Collector the section would be construed to mean a prohibitory order to reject applications for payment of arrears including fines into the treasury by the defaulting zemindars.

# NÁRÁYAN CHANDRA BHATTÁCHÁRYYA,

Offg. Bengali Translator.

Bengali Translator's Office, The 18th October 1890. UTKALDIPIKA. Sept. 27th, 1890

UTKALDIPIKA

